

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR



FOR THE YEAR
1953

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OF BASFORD

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WILLIAM R. PERRY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. V. YATES

C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

YEAR 1953-1954

<i>Chairman</i>	E. V. LANE, Esq., J.P.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	H. A. IVES, Esq.

<i>Parishes</i>			<i>Councillors</i>			
Annesley and Felley	..	..	Mr. K. W. Elkington	..	..	(1)
Awsorth	..	..	Mr. C. Barlow	..	..	(4)
Barton	..	..	*Rev. H. T. Pritchard	..	..	(2)
Bestwood Park	..	..	*Mrs. M. K. Mayes	..	..	(7)
Bradmore	..	..	*Mr. F. W. Carnell	..	..	(7)
Brinsley	..	..	*Mr. J. T. Walters	..	..	(32)
Bunny	..	..	*Mr. H. A. Ives	..	..	(11)
Burton Joyce	..	..	Mr. S. M. J. Poole	..	..	(1)
Calverton	..	..	*Mr. C. E. Collyer, J.P. (deceased 9/8/53)	..	..	(40)
			Mr. R. H. Bardill	..	..	(1)
Cossall	..	..	*Mr. W. L. Bostock	..	..	(3)
Costock	..	..	Mr. T. H. Chadfield	..	..	(26)
East Leake	..	..	Mr. E. F. H. Brown	..	..	(2)
Gotham	..	..	Mr. C. A. Booth	..	..	(6)
Greasley	..	..	*Mr. H. Walker	..	..	(1)
			Mr. G. Spencer	..	..	(4)
Kimberley	..	..	*Mr. A. Taylor	..	..	(5)
			Mrs. J. Hill	..	..	(8)
Kingston-upon-Soar	..	..	Mr. R. H. Woodfield	..	..	(13)
Lambley	..	..	*Rev. H. W. Pearson	..	..	(38)
Lynby	..	..	*Rev. L. I. Butler	..	..	(3)
Newstead	..	..	*Mr. T. L. Turton	..	..	(7)
Normanton-upon-Soar	..	..	Mr. W. Evans	..	..	(20)
Nuthall	..	..	*Mr. E. V. Lane, J.P.	..	..	(17)
Papplewick	..	..	*Mr. G. H. Noble	..	..	(3)
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	..	..	Mr. E. Beeby	..	..	(20)
Rempstone	..	..	*Mr. G. Gibson	..	..	(20)
Ruddington	..	..	Mr. G. H. Wright	..	..	(8)
			*Dr. A. H. MacLaren	..	..	(2)
			*Mrs. H. Flintoff	..	..	(13)
Selston	..	..	Mr. A. Naylor	..	..	(5)
			Mr. F. Barker	..	..	(17)
			*Mr. A. E. Kirk	..	..	(3)
Stanford-upon-Soar	..	..	*Mr. J. H. Redfern	..	..	(9)
Stoke Bardolph	..	..	Mr. A. R. Stone	..	..	(12)
Strelley	..	..	Mr. W. Moore	..	..	(35)
Sutton Bonington	..	..	Mr. A. E. M. Shepherd, J.P.	..	..	(20)
Thrumpton	..	..	*Mr. A. Small	..	..	(8)
Trowell	..	..	Mr. A. H. Haynes	..	..	(3)
West Leake	..	..	*Mr. R. T. Payne	..	..	(5)
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	..	..	*Mr. T. Evans	..	..	(3)
Woodborough	..	..	*Mr. A. E. Foster, J.P.	..	..	(20)
Wysall and Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	..	..	*Mr. E. M. Trafford	..	..	(5)

The number in parenthesis after each name represents the year of service.

**Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee:*
Chairman of the H. and G.P. Committee: **Mr. J. T. Walters**
Vice-Chairman **Mr. C. A. Booth**

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

Medical Officer of Health	..	WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Petroleum Inspector	.. ..	V. V. YATES, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C. (a), (d).
District Sanitary Inspectors, Cleansing Superintendents and Petroleum Inspectors :		
No. 1 District	..	A. C. E. PALMER, M.S.I.A., (b) (c), (g).
No. 2 District	..	H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., (b), (c), (e), (f). (to 30th April, 1953). R. POTTS, M.S.I.A. (b), (c), (Commenced 1st May, 1953).
No. 3 District	..	P. KIRKHAM, M.S.I.A. (b), (c). (Resigned 31st March, 1953.) H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A. (from 1st May, 1953).
Senior Health Clerk	.. ..	ROY J. SHARP, A.C.C.S., (h).
Shorthand Typist	.. ..	Mrs. J. D. WITHERS
Rodent Officer	.. ..	J. L. SPRAY.

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Meat Inspectors.
- (d) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (e) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Food Hygiene.
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for General Hygiene and Sanitation.
- (g) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (h) Final Certificate of the Corporation of Secretaries in Local Government and Public Administration.

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Rural District Council of Basford

*Public Health Department,
Rock House,
Stockhill Lane,
Basford,
Nottingham.*

May, 1954

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fifth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1953.

It is an ordinary Report written in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/54.

The Vital Statistics contained in this report indicate that the general health of the District has been maintained in 1953 at a satisfactory level.

It is again worthy of comment that the Birth Rate has continued its downward trend and is now at 15·60 births per thousand total population. The general death rate and the infant mortality rate show only slight variations and compare favourably with the corresponding figures for England and Wales

The notifications of infectious diseases were not excessive but there was a significant increase in the number of Dysentery and Food Poisoning cases. It is recognised that Dysentery and Food Poisoning are responsible for many minor illnesses and consequent loss of work, which are not always severe enough to require the attention of a general practitioner and which, therefore, do not come to the notice of the Public Health Department. These diseases have, rightly, been given much publicity for they are clearly preventable. Your Officers of the Public Health Department play their part in this matter by ensuring as high a standard as possible in the food establishments of this District by enforcing the statutory requirements, as well as by advice and education of the food handlers in the hygienic way of preparing foodstuffs for sale.

It is felt, however, that the individual person in the community tends to feel that there is really nothing which he can do to prevent these diseases and that all the action can well be taken by other persons in the food trade. This attitude of mind is, unfortunately, incorrect. The individual must play his own part in the prevention of food-borne diseases and the single most effective action which he can take is to *wash his hands after using the toilet* and before handling or preparing any article of food. If the head of the family unit would carry this out and, by example and training, ensure that the children also wash their hands, real progress would be made towards reducing the incidence of food poisoning and dysentery.

According to evidence recently published by an expert committee of the World Health Organisation, the spread of that other important disease, poliomyelitis, is considered to be mainly due to close association with infected persons and that the virus is actually transferred from one person to another by means of excreta from the bowel and saliva from the mouth. The virus enters the body of a healthy person through the mouth. Here again, therefore, it would seem that the simple routine of hand washing can play an important part in the control of poliomyelitis.

At a recent Health Congress, it was suggested that, in order to reduce the spread of poliomyelitis, the practice of shaking hands when greeting a friend should be replaced by the formal bow. But, instead of attempting to abolish this time honoured method of greeting, which is so deeply rooted in our civilisation, would it not be much more reasonable to suggest that the extended hand of friendship should carry with it nothing *more* than friendship and greeting. In view of our present day knowledge of the spread of diseases, we can no longer be complacent about this failure of the individual to wash his hands.

During the year, the Clerk to the Council produced a most important document setting out the post-war housing accommodation provided by the Council and illustrating the financial burden incurred. About the same time, the Government presented to Parliament their proposals covering the general housing policy for the country, including a slum clearance programme and an incentive scheme to assist landlords to keep their properties in a good state of repair. It is now clearly the Government's intention that local authorities should recommence schemes of slum clearance as soon as possible and towards that object your Public Health Department has already taken its first step by completing, during the year, a review of houses placed in Category 5 (suitable for demolition) by the Rural Housing Survey of your District in 1948. The next phase will be to determine at what rate new houses can be built in the District to accommodate the families who will be displaced by the demolition of their unfit houses. This programme must be carried through in the interest of public health, as well as public conscience, and it is to be hoped that the consequent financial burden falling upon the Council will not be such as to impede this necessary demolition of unfit houses.

In my Annual Report for 1950, I drew attention to the fact that the water carrier was eagerly awaited in the Parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds. Today, the Council still delivers 13,000 gallons of water per month for the domestic use of the villagers, whose shallow wells

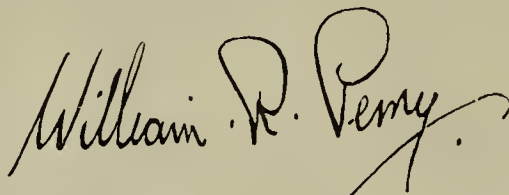
produce only discoloured and impure water. It must not be thought from these bare statements that the Council has not done anything to obtain an adequate and pure supply. There have been repeated negotiations with neighbouring Water Authorities but all the goodwill on both sides has been unable to make the water flow into Willoughby. Recognising that a position of stalemate had been reached, the Council courageously and, under the circumstances, correctly determined to sink a borehole, having first obtained the best geological and scientific advice as to the site and probable yield in gallons. Following test pumping of a trial bore, the Engineers have now (May, 1954) reluctantly declared that the yield available would not justify the working of this borehole.

The lack of potable water at Willoughby is a grave public health issue upon which the Council has already devoted much time and energy and a successful conclusion must be reached as soon as possible.

I wish to acknowledge the help and guidance which I have received at all times from the Chairman and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee and my indebtedness to the Clerk to the Council and the other Chief Officers for their friendly co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William R. Perry". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "W" and a long, sweeping underline.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this report for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1953.

These summarise much of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and members of the Health Department, full details of which are submitted monthly in reports to the Committees of the Council, and brings to your notice the nature of the various matters dealt with and visits made during the year.

Public Cleansing, a service which, in your Council's area, includes the collection, removal and disposal of all house and trade refuse, together with cesspool contents, takes up a good amount of the Department's time and, during 1953, involved the expenditure of over £26,000.

People are always reluctant to pay for services of this nature but it is the policy of the Council to ensure that the ratepayers are given value for their money. The Council has, therefore, authorised the purchase of the latest and most up-to-date equipment so as to enable the work to be done as efficiently and economically as possible.

It had been anticipated that, over the last few years, the amount of house refuse would diminish with the improvements made in fuel-saving firegrates, the increased use of electric fires and the continued rationing of coal but this has not been so. This has been due, in part, to the increased consumption of tinned and carton-packed foods, the poor quality of household coal and the increased number of occupied houses. In addition, the transfer of people from built-up areas in the district, where as many as forty houses are accommodated to the acre, to new garden estates with only twelve houses to the acre, has increased the distance to be travelled and the time taken to service them.

In North Basford, there are fourteen collieries where many of the householders in the area are employed. They receive concessionary coal, thus increasing the bulk of the domestic refuse.

A serious nuisance, which had existed for many years in Kimberley, was caused by four disused pit shafts and a burning pit hill. These were being satisfactorily dealt with at the end of the year by filling in the pit shafts and the removal of the pit hill.

A man was prosecuted during the year for disturbing one of the Council's refuse tips and fined two guineas with two guineas costs. This practice of "tatting" on refuse tips causes the department continual additional work and expense and it is hoped that these offences will stop when it is known that the Council intend to prosecute on every possible occasion.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee for their active interest and support at all times and to all other Officials of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. V. YATES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

During the year, the area remained as constituted on 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force, with the exception of the parish of Clifton-cum-Glapton, which was transferred on 1st April, 1952, from the Rural District of Basford to the City of Nottingham, under the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951.

Area	.. .. .	69,823 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	.. .. .	50,302
Population (Estimated by Registrar-General, 30th June, 1953)	.. .. .	50,690
Number of Inhabited Houses (approximately)	..	16,160
Rateable Value (1st January, 1953)	..	£255,763
(31st December, 1953)	..	£269,221
Product of Penny Rate (31st March, 1953)	..	£986 18s. 3d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1953

Births

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ..	356	394	750
Illegitimate ..	9	16	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	365	410	775
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 15.29

<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ..	11	10	21
Illegitimate ..	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	10	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population 0.43

Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27.60

Deaths

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
270	242	512

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population 10.10

Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) 263

By applying the Area Comparability Factor, as supplied by the Registrar-General, to the Crude Birth and Death Rates, the following Adjusted Rates are obtained :—

Birth Comparability Factor—1.02 ; Adjusted Birth Rate —15.60

Death Comparability Factor—1.03 ; Adjusted Death Rate —10.40

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under One year of age

<i>Age in Weeks</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>		<i>Illegitimate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
0-4	6	8	—	—	14
5-52	3	1	1	—	5
Totals	9	9	1	—	19

Infant Mortality Rates (*i.e.*, Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 live births) :—

Legitimate only	..	..	..	24·00
Illegitimate only	..	..	..	40·00
General	..	..	..	24·52
The corresponding general rate for England and Wales is				
	..	..	..	26·8

STILL-BIRTH RATE

The annual variations of the Still-Birth Rates in the District are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 Total births (Live and Still)</i>	
	<i>Basford</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1944	0·66	0·50	30·56	—
1945	0·57	0·46	27·41	—
1946	0·80	0·53	37·81	—
1947	0·59	0·50	27·78	—
1948	0·50	0·42	29·52	—
1949	0·51	0·39	29·52	—
1950	0·34	0·37	20·07	—
1951	0·44	0·36	26·54	—
1952	0·38	0·35	23·69	22·6
1953	0·43	0·35	27·60	22·4

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

			<i>Number of Deaths</i>		
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heart Diseases ..	..	..	89	83	172
Nervous Disorders ..	..	..	47	42	89
Cancer ..	..	..	34	46	80
Violence ..	..	..	17	7	24
Bronchitis ..	..	..	11	5	16
Influenza ..	..	..	7	7	14
Tuberculosis ..	..	..	10	4	14
Pneumonia ..	..	..	2	6	8
Infectious diseases ..	..	..	3	1	4

Table showing the annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates for the Basford District and the comparative rates for England and Wales :—

<i>Year</i>	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant. Mort. Rate	
	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>
1939	17·15	15·0	11·69	12·1	56·50	50·
1940	15·24	14·6	12·04	14·3	50·43	55·
1941	16·53	14·2	11·73	12·9	50·13	59·
1942	18·84	15·8	10·66	11·6	50·69	49·
1943	19·21	16·5	11·36	12·1	49·64	49·
<i>5-year Average</i>	17·39	15·22	13·50	12·60	51·48	52·4
1944	20·99	17·6	11·68	11·6	42·39	46·
1945	20·15	16·1	11·15	11·4	30·44	46·
1946	20·45	19·1	10·63	11·5	36·04	43·
1947	20·54	20·5	11·11	12·0	29·63	41·
1948	16·53	17·9	9·37	10·8	31·68	34·
<i>5-year Average</i>	19·73	18·24	10·79	11·46	34·04	42·0
1949	16·88	16·7	10·82	11·7	29·20	32·
1950	17·00	15·8	10·16	17·6	31·33	29·8
1951	16·29	15·5	11·93	13·4	21·07	29·6
1952	16·09	15·3	10·15	11·3	21·71	27·6
1953	15·60	15·5	10·40	11·4	24·52	26·8
<i>5-year Average</i>	16·37	15·76	10·69	13·08	25·57	29·16

The following table compares various Rates in your area with those of England and Wales and selected groups of towns :—

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality { England and Wales—160 County Boroughs and Great in the year 1953 Towns and 160 Smaller Towns

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Diphtheria	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid and Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths (under One year)
England and Wales ..	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.16	0.55	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.01	1.1	26.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.15	0.59	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.01	1.3	30.8
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1951) ..	15.7	0.34	11.3	0.00	0.17	0.52	0.01	0.00	0.19	—	0.00	0.9	24.3
London Administrative County	17.5	0.38	12.5	—	0.15	0.64	0.01	—	0.24	—	0.00	1.1	24.8
Basford	15.60	0.43	10.40	—	0.28	0.28	0.02	—	0.16	—	0.02	—	24.52

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

A list giving their names and duties appears on page five of this report.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Application for admission to general hospitals is made direct to the hospital through a doctor or other responsible person. Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to sanatoria are referred to the Chest Physician, Nottingham and District Chest Centre, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. (Telephone No. Nottingham 77884).

Cases of infectious disease requiring admission to an isolation hospital are first referred to the District Medical Officer of Health for decision regarding the necessity for admission to hospital. All admissions and discharges of infectious disease cases are notified to the District Medical Officer.

Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are normally referred to the hospital by the doctor at the Ante-Natal Clinic or by a general practitioner.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, samples and specimens for analysis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, 63 Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. (Telephone No. Nottingham 41304)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22*)

Details of the Ante-Natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres run by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Basford Rural District are given on pages 22 and 23.

MIDWIFERY (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 23*)

No. of Midwives practising and residing in the Basford Rural District during 1953	.. .. .	17
No. practising in but residing outside the Basford Rural District	.. .. .	12
No. holding certificate of proficiency in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia	.. .. .	27
No. completed training in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia but not yet passed examination	.. .. .	2

Gas and Air Analgesia during child-birth is available to all persons residing in the Rural District of Basford.

It is very important that an expectant mother should book her midwife (and her doctor if she so desires) very early in her pregnancy. Names and addresses of midwives can be obtained from this Council's Public Health Department.

HEALTH VISITING (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 24*)

There are twelve Health Visitors employed on Maternity and Child Welfare work by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Rural District of Basford. Six of these are resident within the area. The services of a health Visitor may be secured by calling at the nearest Child Welfare Centre.

HOME NURSING (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 25*)

There are twenty-three nurses on the Home Nursing Service who work in the Rural District of Basford. Of these, fourteen reside within the area.

The service is free and a District Nurse will always do her best to answer an emergency call without waiting for formalities to be completed. In non-emergency cases, the Nurse will attend at the request of the private doctor.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 26*)

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria are available to all children in the district and can be carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres or by general practitioners. Visits to schools are made periodically by the District Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of giving re-inforcing or "Booster" injections or for carrying out primary treatment. All the administrative work and 80 per cent. of the treatments were performed by the Basford Council staff, acting as agents for the County Council. Ten per cent. of treatments were carried out by general practitioners.

Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1953 are as follows :—

Vaccination.

	<i>Age under 1 year</i>	<i>Age 1 year</i>	<i>Ages 2-4 years</i>	<i>Ages 5-15 years</i>	<i>Ages over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary treatment ..	382	35	19	18	24	478
Re-vaccination ..	—	—	2	3	30	35

Of these totals, 201 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated by private practitioners. The remainder was treated at school or welfare clinics, the arrangements for which and practically all the treatments being made and carried out by the District Council's staff as agents for the County Council.

Immunisation.

<i>Age at time of treatment</i>	<i>Number of Children who received</i>	
	<i>full course of 2 or 3 injections</i>	<i>re-inforcing or "Booster" injection</i>
Under 1 year	394	—
1 year ..	237	—
2 years ..	62	—
3 years ..	25	—
4 years ..	29	81
5-9 years ..	127	692
10-14 years ..	31	77
TOTALS ..	905	840

Total number of children treated by Private Practitioners

(all ages) included in above figures 362

Total attendances at Child Welfare Clinics for Immunisation .. 2,702

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

No. of Children who had completed a full-course of Immunisation at any time up to 31-12-53

Age at 31-12-53 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 year 1953	Age 1 1952	Age 2 1951	Age 3 1950	Age 4 1949	Age 5-9 1944-48	Ages 10-14 1939-43	Total under 15 years of age	Percent. of Child Populat. Under 15 years Immun- ised
Number Immunised	87	493	642	679	682	3,668	3,153	9,404	
Estimated Child Popula- tion 1953	Children under 5 years					Children 5-14 yrs.		Total	
	3,892					7,957		11,849	79.36%

AMBULANCE SERVICES (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27*)

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the Ambulance Services for the whole administrative County area. The service is free and all urgent calls for accident, sudden illness or maternity are answered without question. Non-urgent calls, such as for routine hospital attendance, are only accepted if supported by a recommendation from the District Medical Officer of Health, hospital doctor, private practitioner, nurse, midwife, dentist or other responsible person.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 28*)

Facilities provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under Part III of the Act, for the prevention of illness, care and after-care are summarised below.

Tuberculosis

By arrangement with the County Council, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis carry out valuable social work, designed not only to facilitate the patient's recovery by solving the special problems of the tuberculous household, but also to influence the domestic and working environment so as to minimise the chances of relapse and to protect family contacts.

These arrangements now include a scheme for the provision of domiciliary occupational therapy for patients unable to follow their normal employment.

The County Council organise domiciliary visits by trained Health Visitors, provide for the loan of shelters to appropriate cases and arrange rehabilitation at the Sherwood Village Settlement.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is also available through the Chest Physician, employed jointly by the County Council and Regional Hospital Board.

Other Types of Illness

- (a) Almoner Service to help and advise on all social problems (including general care and after-care), convalescence and admission to hospital of chronic sick and senile patients.
- (b) Loan of nursing equipment and appliances to patients being nursed at home.
- (c) Convalescence (not involving active medical treatment)—on the recommendation of a general practitioner and subject to contribution by applicants towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.
- (d) Infectious Diseases—routine visits by Health Visitors to advise and assist in the prevention of spread of infection.
- (e) Venereal Diseases—follow-up work by Almoners.
- (f) Health Education, including courses of instruction, special lectures to established organisations (including the use of films and film-strips) and the issue of pamphlets, brochures and posters.

HOME HELP SERVICE (*National Health Service Act, 1946—
Section 29*)

Home Helps are provided by the County Council and are available throughout the area where the need arises in a household, owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age.

In maternity cases, a Home Help attends daily for two weeks from the birth of the baby, excluding Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and her duties include the ordinary domestic work such as cleaning, cooking, washing, care of children, mending and shopping.

In general cases of sickness, or when assisting in the households of old or infirm people, Home Helps undertake such of the above duties as may be necessary. Part-time help can be arranged.

The charge for the service is 2s. 9d. per hour but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The sub-office addresses, together with the districts covered, are shown below :—

<i>Urban District</i>	<i>Sub-Office Address</i>	<i>Parishes covered</i>
Arnold and Carlton ..	Home Help Service, Park House, 61, Burton Road, Carlton Telephone Carlton 57151	Burton Joyce Calverton Lambley Stoke Bardolph Woodborough
Beeston and Stapleford	Home Help Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Dovecote Lane, Beeston Telephone Beeston 56603	Strelley Trowell
Eastwood and Hucknall	Home Help Service, 66 High Street, Hucknall — Telephone Hucknall 93	Awsworth Bestwood Park Brinsley Cossall Greasley Kimberley Lynby Nuthall Papplewick
Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield	Home Help Service, 4, Outram Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield— Telephone Sutton-in-Ashfield 316	Annesley Felley Newstead Selston
West Bridgford ..	Home Help Service, County Hall, Trent Bridge, Notting- ham—Telephone Nottingham 88621 and 88631	All Parishes South of River Trent

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Welfare Districts covering the area of the Basford Rural District

Parishes

Annesley
Bestwood
Brinsley
Felley
Greasley
Lynby
Newstead
Papplewick
Selston

District Welfare Officer

Mr. G. H. Long

Office Addresses: 66-68 High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 93); 12, Derby Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 258);
Home Address: 35, Grosvenor Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 442).

Awsorth
Cossall
Kimberley
Nuthall
Strelley
Trowell.

Mr. H. Britton

Office Address: 29a, Imperial Road, Beeston (Telephone No. Beeston 54014); *Home Address:* 84, Park Road, Chilwell (Telephone No. Beeston 55352).

Burton Joyce
Calverton
Lambley
Stoke Bardolph
Woodborough

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson

Office Address: Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton (Telephone Carlton 58392); *Home Address:* 6, Park Road, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 173).

All Parishes South of the
River Trent

Mr. G. S. Exley

Office Address: The Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham (Telephone No. Nottingham 89651); *Home Address:* "Bonear", Ridgeway, Gotham (Telephone No. Gotham 216).

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, placed a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose, the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains three residential establishments, which have been modernised and re-equipped, and has provided ten new houses, eight of which are now open and occupied to capacity. Details of the accommodation at these are as follows:—

Residential Establishments:

1. "Stanhope House", Nottingham Road, Bingham—32 men and 32 women.
2. "Hillcrest", Leverton Road, Retford—56 men and 56 women.
3. "Greet House", Upton Road, Southwell—32 men and 48 women.

Homes:

1. "The Old Hall", Balderton—18 men and 18 women.
2. "Parkside", Worksop—27 men and 27 women.
3. "Clayworth Hall", Retford—18 men and 18 women.
4. "Oaklands", Retford—18 men and 18 women.
5. "Mount Vernon", Retford—21 women.
6. "The Old Vicarage", Southwell—9 men and 9 women.
7. "Gedling Manor", Carlton—32 men and 32 women.
8. "Beech Hill", Mansfield—18 men and 18 women.

In the course of preparation:

House at Ruddington and Southwell.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples, who, on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes and have no-one able and willing to look after and care for them. They are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffering from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £5 5s. 0d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is a retirement pension, an old-age pension or a National Assistance Board Allowance, keeps 6/6d. per week for personal spending.

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped

The National Assistance Act empowers the County Council to provide certain welfare services for the deaf and dumb, the hard of hearing and other persons substantially and permanently handicapped by disease, injury or deformity. An advisory service has already been established which aims at ascertaining the needs of the handicapped and ensuring that such needs are met as far as is practicable by existing statutory and voluntary provision.

Handicapped persons are advised to apply to any of the District Welfare Officers or to the County Welfare Officer at the County Hall, Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47)

No legal action was taken under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Voluntary admissions to hospital were arranged for aged persons who were chronic sick or in need of care and attention where it was considered they could be better looked after away from home. Details of these are as follows :—

1. A male, aged 72 years, who lived alone, was in a dirty condition and was suffering from burns on his legs, sustained through his inability to look after himself. He died a fortnight after admission.
2. A female, aged 90 years, who was liable to attacks of mental instability and needed assistance in respect of feeding, washing and dressing.
3. A female, aged 85 years, who was confined to bed and liable to attacks of mental instability. She had on two occasions set her bedding alight. Her husband, also aged 85 years, was incapable of looking after her properly.
4. A male, over 70 years of age, who had previously been in hospital and for whom a Home Help was engaged. During February, 1953, his condition rapidly deteriorated and when he was last visited, it was decided to secure his re-admission to hospital. He died, however, before final arrangements had been made.
5. A female, aged 40 years, who was formerly a voluntary patient in a mental institution but was not considered certifiable. Daily visits had been made to her and it was found that she was not feeding herself, neither was she keeping herself or the house in even the lowest standard of cleanliness.
6. A male, aged 79 years, and his wife, aged 76 years, whose conditions were found to be very bad and removal to hospital was the only course available.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead (*Section 50*)

The Council made arrangements during the year for the burial of two persons under this section of the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

The Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make applications under this Act to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice of the Peace for an order for the urgent removal of certain persons from the premises in which they are residing to a hospital or other place, instead of such application being made by the Council.

No applications for Court Orders under this section were made in 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 66 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 176
Prevention of Blindness

No action was taken during the year under the above sections.

WELFARE (FOODS) SERVICE

(Supplied by the courtesy of the Minister of Food)

The uptake of welfare foods, particularly orange juice, cod liver oil and A and D Vitamin tablets was fairly constant during the year, but the level remained very low. The latest regional figures show that the issues as a percentage of the potential demand are :—

Orange Juice	..	..	..	21.4%
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	..	20.0%
A and D Vitamin Tablets	..	..	..	28.9%

In the Basford Rural District, welfare foods are distributed from 22 centres in addition to the local Food Offices.

These centres consist of all the child welfare clinics listed on page 23 with the exception of the Papplewick and Lynby Institute, Papplewick. In addition, welfare foods can be obtained from :—

The Post Office, Old Brinsley. (Daily, except Wednesday afternoons).

The Village Hall, Lynby. (Fortnightly).

The vitamins contained in these foods are essential to the health of the expectant mother and young child and it is therefore most important to ensure that full publicity is given to the fact that these foods are available (Cod Liver Oil and A & D Vitamin Tablets free of charge ; Orange Juice 5d. a bottle) and that there are sufficient and conveniently situated distribution centres in the District.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951**Part VII—Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment**

Part VII of this Act came into force on 5th February, 1952, in the Basford Rural District and the powers and duties applicable to this section have been delegated to the Rural District Council of Basford.

At the end of the year, there was one licensed establishment in the District for massage or special treatment at Nuthall.

Ante-Natal Clinics in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon ; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>
Awsworth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Thursday .. a.m.
Beauvale ..	Methodist Church	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. a.m.
*Bestwood Park ..	Sports Pavilion ..	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Calverton ..	The Institute ..	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
*Gotham ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Tuesday .. p.m.
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall ..	Weekly	Thursday .. a.m.
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Fortnightly	Monday .. a.m.
*Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.
Ruddington ..	Village Hall ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
Selston ..	Congregational Chapel	Fortnightly	Saturday .. a.m.
*Sutton Bongton ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Friday .. p.m.
*Trowell ..	Parish Hall ..	Monthly	Thursday .. p.m.
Underwood ..	Bagthorpe and Underwood Institute	Monthly	Friday .. p.m.
Westwood ..	Miners' Welfare Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. p.m.
*Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	Village Hall ..	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Woodborough ..	Parochial Hall ..	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.

* Ante-Natal cases are seen at these Centres at the Medical Officer's session of the Child Welfare Clinic.

Child Welfare Centres in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>	<i>Medical Officer in attendance</i>
Awsworth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Beauvale ..	Methodist Church	Weekly	Friday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Bestwood Park	Sports Pavilion	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Bunny ..	The Almshouses	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Burton Joyce	Methodist Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Calverton ..	The Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Every Session
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Gotham ..	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall	Weekly	Monday .. a.m.	Alternate Sessions
Lambley ..	Old Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Weekly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Nuthall ..	Church Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday a.m.	Alternate Sessions
Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Ruddington	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Every Session
Selston ..	Congregational Chapel	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Sutton Bonington	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Friday .. p.m.	Every Session
Trowell ..	Parish Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Underwood ..	Bagthorpe and Underwood Institute	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Every Session
Westwood ..	Miners' Welfare Institute	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Woodborough	Parochial Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Children's Visiting Officers covering the area of the Basford Rural District Council.

<i>Visiting Officers and Address.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
Miss F. E. Ney and Mr. B. R. Smith 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. : Nottm. 47539.	.. Bestwood Park, Burton Joyce, Calverton, Lambley, Stoke Bardolph, Woodborough.
Miss A. O. Lewis and Mr. B. R. Smith 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. : Nottm. 47539.	.. Barton, Bradmore, Bunny, Costock, East Leake, Gotham, Kingston-on-Soar, Normanton-on-Soar, Rempstone, Ruddington, Stanford-on-Soar, Sutton Bonington, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Thrumpton, West Leake, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wysall.
Miss L. I. S. Fraser, and Mr. J. R. Barker 1, Short Hill, Nottingham. Tel. No. Nottm. 47539.	..Annesley, Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall, Felley, Greasley, Kimberley, Lynby, Newstead, Nuthall, Papplewick, Strelley, Trowell.
Miss M. A. Askey, St. Peter's Chambers, Church Lane, Mansfield. Tel. No. : Mansfield 2927.	.. .. Selston.

The Children's Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council is charged with the responsibility of investigating complaints about the welfare of children and taking those into its care who are not properly looked after. Proceedings may be taken and the children committed to the care of the Council through the Juvenile Courts. The Department also receives applications from parents and others who have the care of children and may take these children into its care. Children's Homes are maintained in most parts of the County and, in addition, there is a children's nursery, two hostels for young working people, two approved schools and a remand home for boys. Apart from taking a child into its care, the Department may secure that proper provision is made through one of the other Welfare Services or take action to bring about the rehabilitation of problem families or supervise the welfare of children in their own homes in certain circumstances.

As many as possible of the children in the care of the Council are placed in foster homes and the Visiting Officers are always glad to hear of members of the general public who are prepared to help in this way and to give further information about the Council's scheme.

Child Life Protection

Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936, as extended by Part V of the Children Act, 1948, requires that every person who is not a relative and who undertakes to keep for payment a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age, either apart from its parents or having no parent, must give seven days' prior notice to the Children's Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham, of the intended reception of the child.

Adoption

Section 2 of the Adoption Act, 1950, requires that, before any application for an Adoption Order in respect of a child is presented to the court, the Children's Officer must have received three months' prior notice from the applicants of their intention to apply for the Order.

Third Party Placements

When any person, other than a parent or guardian, makes arrangements for a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age to be placed in the care and possession of another person who is not a relative of the child, then that person is required to give the Children's Officer at least seven days' prior notice of the intended placement. This provision is made to safeguard children who are not placed for reward or adoption and some person other than the parent or guardian participates in the arrangements.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 1,075, as compared with 801, 1,575, 578, 867 and 976 in the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified according to age groups in Table No. 5 on page 64 and parochially in Table No. 6 on page 65.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows :—

Measles	..	..	..	..	640
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	235
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	92
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	..	..	..	..	44
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	32
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	10
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	9
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	2
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	1

42 cases were admitted to hospital as follows :—Scarlet Fever 23, Measles 6, Dysentery 3, Poliomyelitis 3, Pneumonia 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria suspect 1, Erysipelas 1, Meningococcal meningitis 1.

184 visits were made by the sanitary inspectors following cases of infectious disease and 64 premises were disinfected. Disinfectants were supplied to the householders. In co-operation with the schools medical service of the Nottinghamshire County Council, contacts of school age were rigidly excluded.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria was notified in 1953, as compared with one case in 1952. A female student, aged 17 years, was admitted to hospital as a suspected case but, subsequently, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The number of confirmed cases and deaths from the disease during the past fifteen years are as follows:—

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
1939—1943	.. 256	.. 14
1944—1948	.. 37	.. 3
1949—1953	.. 1	.. —

This remarkable decline of diphtheria must be attributed to Immunisation. The case notified in 1952, however, shows that there is still a danger of the disease being brought into the country through air travel and there must, therefore, be no relaxation in the campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

DYSENTERY

Nine cases were notified during the year as compared with none in 1952, 32 in 1951 and 13 in 1950. *Shigella Sonnei* organisms were isolated in each case but the source of infection could not be traced.

Five of the cases were young children living in the parish of Bestwood Park. They were not being excluded from other company and were reported to be playing with other children and using public transport, in spite of the fact that they were still passing blood with their stools. The Health Visitor visited the families and impressed on the parents the need for isolation. She reported that the children lived on the new National Coal Board estate at Bestwood. Most of these houses are occupied by large families and isolation is extremely difficult when children are recovering from an infectious disease. This situation is made worse by these houses being set very close together, without fencing of any kind to divide them from each other. This problem was raised at the Parish Council Meeting and also referred to the Area Estates Manager of the National Coal Board.

It was thought that the carrier of the disease was a child who lives in Hucknall but who frequently visits the village of Bestwood. The Sanitary Inspector for Hucknall was informed and investigations were made by him to trace the carriers.

ERYSIPELAS

Ten cases were notified in 1953, three less than in 1952, one of which was removed to hospital.

MEASLES

During the year, 640 cases of this disease were notified as compared with a total of 418 cases for the preceding year and 1,119 in 1951. The disease was generally of a mild nature and no deaths resulted. Six cases were removed to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two babies were notified as suffering from this disease.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

No cases were notified in 1953 but four Scandinavian students at Stanford Hall Co-operative College, who had been in contact with some cases in Sweden, were visited and faecal specimens taken. No organisms of the typhoid group were present.

PNEUMONIA

32 cases were notified as compared with 32, 73, 32, 37 and 29 in the preceding five years. 14 deaths were due to this cause, the corresponding figures for the same years being 20, 22, 17, 22 and 12.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

There were two confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the district during the year, both of whom were removed to hospital. A third case was a resident of the district but was notified in another town. Details of these are as follows :—

1. A married man, aged 26 years, living at Cossall, was admitted to the Heathfield Hospital, Nottingham, as an acute paralytic case from the Nottingham General Hospital. He was placed in an iron lung but died later the same day.
2. An aircraftsman, aged 21 years, stationed at the R.A.F. Camp, Watnall. He was removed to the R.A.F. Hospital at Nocton Hall, Lincolnshire.
3. A girl, aged 5 years, who resided at Moorgreen, was admitted to the New Town Isolation Hospital, Worcester, as a paralytic case. She had gone to Worcester to convalesce following an operation in Nottingham for the removal of her tonsils.
4. A girl, aged 8 years, from Bunny, was notified as suffering from the disease and removed to hospital. She was finally diagnosed as suffering from Rheumatic Fever.

Visits were paid to the homes of the patients and all local medical practitioners were informed. The Joint Secretary of the Medical Research Council Committee on Inoculation Procedures and Neurological Lesions investigated the cases, visiting the district, patients' homes and the Heathfield Hospital.

Contacts of poliomyelitis were visited in their homes and given advice but no developments occurred.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1953, three cases of this disease, all domiciliary confinements were notified.

SCARLET FEVER

92 cases were notified as compared with 59, 53, 63, 114 and 181 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type and no deaths resulted. 23 cases were removed to hospital.

SMALLPOX

For the 23rd year in succession, no cases of smallpox have occurred in the District. The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated against this disease during 1953 was 513.

TUBERCULOSIS

56 cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 49, 47, 43, 54 and 27 during the preceding five years. 44 of these notifications were new cases.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from tuberculosis during 1953.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1953.

Age Groups	New Cases				Cases transferred into District				Cases removed from Register through Death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	6	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
24-34 „ ..	5	4	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 „ ..	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
45-54 „ ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55-64 „ ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	28	14	2	—	4	6	2	—	5	3	—	—

All the above deaths had been previously notified and included in the District Register of Cases. They differ, however, from the figures given by the Registrar-General, which are as follows :—

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis : 2 males, 5 females.

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis : 1 female.

25 cases were removed from the District Register in 1953 as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Recoveries	5	2
Deaths	8	—
Removals from District ..	8	1
Not confirmed as T.B. ..	—	1
Totals	21	4

There were 335 names of persons residing in the District on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1953, as follows :—

Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases
154 males	33 males
121 females	27 females

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

WHOOPIING COUGH

235 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 221, 230, 205, 55 and 223 in the preceding five years. Two cases were removed to hospital, one of which proved to be fatal.

FOOD POISONING

Five cases of food poisoning were notified in 1953. Three of them consisted of one male and two females, aged 55, 32 and 73 years respectively, occurring within a period of five days. Two of them were next-door neighbours. Investigations were made but no evidence was obtained as to the possible source or nature of the infection.

FOOD-BORNE DISEASES

A severe case of Trichinosis, a woman aged 55 years, from Jacksdale, was notified in March, 1953 and was removed to the General Hospital, Nottingham, where she recovered.

Several other mild cases were reported to the Department and investigations were made as to the possible source. This is very difficult owing to the considerable period which elapses between the ingestion of the infested food and the appearance of the first symptoms. In none of the cases had there been any consumption of home-killed pork but some of them had consumed food away from home.

A number of cases had been notified within the City boundary and the City of Nottingham Health Department, from whose area all the meat and meat products had been distributed, investigated the matter. The Medical Officer of Health for the City authorised the insertion of warning notices to the public in the local press.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953

These Regulations came into operation on 1st April, 1953.

In their general substance and form, the new regulations are similar to the old in that they require notification of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia and provide for preventive steps to be taken against the spread of certain diseases specified in the Fourth Schedule to the regulations.

The provisions about action to be taken by local authorities and Medical Officers of Health against the risk of food poisoning applied under the old regulations to enteric fever and dysentery. They now apply to typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning.

Under the 1927 regulations, the steps prescribed could only be taken in relation to a person suffering from the disease in question and for the purpose of preventing such a person from continuing to work in an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink. The new regulations go further. They provide for action to be taken, not only as regards a person suffering from the disease in question, but also a person shown to be a carrier of the disease. A person in either class may now be prevented from continuing to work in an occupation connected with food and drink and also from entering such an occupation. Under the 1927 regulations, again,

the prescribed steps concerned could not be taken until the Medical Officer of Health had reported the case concerned to the local authority. In the new regulations, while the same general principle is maintained (because action may involve the local authority in paying compensation under Section 278(1) of the Public Health Act, 1936), there is provision to enable a local authority to give its Medical Officer of Health such authorisation as will permit him to take the prescribed action in a particular case without waiting to report it—though he is required to report it at the earliest opportunity—if in his judgment this action needs to be taken as a matter of immediate urgency to prevent the spread of infection.

The Basford Rural District Council, on 28th April, 1953, authorised the Medical Officer of Health to issue notices in accordance with Parts II and III of the Fourth Schedule of these Regulations in relation to any particular case if, in his judgment, it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A.—PUBLIC CLEANSING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (dustbins) ..	14,128
No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (wet pails) ..	1,590
No. of houses provided with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits and privy middens)	495

During 1953, the closet accommodation at 11 houses was converted from privy middens or pail closets to water-closets and dustbins and two houses from privy middens to pail closets.

DUSTBINS

The Council sell dustbins to private householders and council house tenants and by the end of the year, 480 bins had been sold.

199 Preliminary Notices and 67 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, were served on owners to provide dustbins. 181 Preliminary Notices and 48 Statutory Notices were complied with during the year and the Council supplied 38 bins in default. Four appeals against notices served on property owners to supply dustbins were subsequently withdrawn and the appellants agreed to pay to the Council seven guineas towards the costs.

REFUSE COLLECTION

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff in all parishes in the District using eleven low-loading refuse collection vehicles. The latest additions to the Council's fleet of refuse vehicles are fitted with a special cab for the loaders.

One 30-cwt. lorry is used for carting water three times weekly to the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.

The Council has depots at Jacksdale, Kimberley and Ruddington.

A weekly collection of refuse is carried out in all the Council's area, except during holiday periods and times of sickness among the workmen. Dustbin trucks are supplied to each vehicle in the colliery districts but the workmen still prefer to shoulder the bins in the residential and agricultural areas.

The estimated cost of refuse collection and cesspool emptying during the financial year 1953-1954 was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	21,678	4	0
Oil and Petrol	3,101	6	6
Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs	2,132	14	4
Clothing, Equipment, etc.	202	3	2
Disposal	140	0	0
Depots	50	0	0
Licences, Levy and Insurance	791	11	6
	£28,095 19 6		

Income received during the same period :—

	£	s.	d.
Cleansing contracts,	201	12	6
Cesspool emptying charges	1,253	7	0
Dustbin sales profit	120	0	0
Salvaged materials sales	282	8	2
Trade refuse charges	85	10	0
	£1,942 17 8		

The above figures are provisional as they have been extracted before the final closing of the accounts for the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the undermentioned tips :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Situation of Tip</i>	
Annesley ..	Annesley Park	} Loaned free of charge to the Council.
Burton Joyce ..	Gunthorpe Gravel Pits	
Calverton ..	Lime Lane Sandpit and Ollerton Road Gravel Pit, Arnold	
Greasley ..	Beauvale, Newthorpe	} The property of the Council.
East Leake ..	Rempstone Road, East Leake	
Cossall ..	Adjoining Sewage Works	
Selston ..	Main Road, Jacksdale	
Selston ..	Cordy Lane, Underwood	
Kimberley ..	The Green, Kimberley	} Rented by the Council.
Bestwood ..	Moor Lane, Bestwood	
Burton Joyce ..	Crifftin Road, Burton Joyce	
Cossall ..	Disused Brickyard	
Woodborough ..	Bank Hill, Woodborough	

Throughout the District, about two acres of derelict land were reclaimed and put to good use.

To facilitate the work of controlled tipping, the Council purchased a Ferguson tractor (diesel model), together with a fitted high-lift loader and bucket, trailer hitch and concrete block, a "Sapper" blade and a 3-ton hydraulic tipping trailer. It was put into service on 27th October, 1953.

SALVAGE

The following materials were salvaged and sold to merchants in 1953 :—

<i>Materials</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Waste Paper	10	14	1	—	42	17	0
Bagging and Sacking	—	10	2	15	5	6	4
Rags	6	9	2	26	160	19	2
Woollens	—	2	—	7	9	17	11
Aluminium	—	4	1	—	15	12	5
Brass	—	3	3	21	12	10	0
Copper	—	2	1	21	10	3	0
Iron, Cast	9	13	2	—	50	19	7
Iron, Heavy Scrap	2	19	—	—	10	15	6
Iron, Light Scrap	4	18	—	—	7	7	0
Lead	—	3	2	21	11	10	2
Metals, Miscellaneous	2	—	—	—	3	2	6
Zinc	—	—	1	—	—	7	0
	38	1	2	27	£341	7	7

TRADE REFUSE

4,633 bins and 90 loads of trade refuse were removed from business premises during the year and income received from 1st January to 31st December, 1953, amounted to £197 9s. 9d, (including contracts).

B.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work was completed on the construction of the new sewage disposal works for the parish of Calverton and the work on closet conversions was commenced by private owners.

The existing sanitary facilities in the parish of Calverton and the number of premises within connecting distance of the newly-laid sewer in the Main Street are as follows :—

Total Properties in Parish using		Total Properties within 100 ft. of Sewer using	
Pails and Privies	W.C.'s. and Cesspools	Pails and Privies	W.C.'s and Cesspools
293	158	165	49

CESSPOOLS

The Council remove up to two loads of sewage free of charge per year from private cesspools in the District and subsequent loads on request at the rate of £1 0s. 0d. per excess load or part load. Two cesspool-emptying vehicles of maximum capacity of 750 gallons are used on this service.

There are approximately 1,398 private houses and 52 council houses in the district with cesspool drainage and 156 council houses drained to small sewage works and emptied by the Council's vehicles. (See Table No. 8 on page 67).

A number of requests were received during the year for the use of the cesspool-emptying vehicles to empty cesspools at properties situated in other local authorities' areas. These were met as far as possible.

The following are details of the cesspool emptying scheme for the year 1953 :—

	<i>No. of Free Loads Removed</i>	<i>No. of Chargeable Loads Removed</i>
Council houses	357	431
Private houses, etc. ..	1,637	283
Other L.A.'s houses, etc. ..	—	126
Sewers, manholes, etc. ..	—	250
Totals ..	1,994	1,090

A table showing the number of cesspools in each parish and the service given between 1st October, 1952 and 30th September, 1953, is given on pages 68 and 69.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS—Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47

The Council resolved that each application for financial assistance in aid of closet conversions should be considered on its merits and, in those cases deemed appropriate for grant aid, a contribution up to 50 per cent. of the approved cost of such conversions should be made, subject to a maximum grant of £12 per conversion.

As a result of this resolution, grants were made in 1953 towards three such conversions. On 27th October, 1953, the Council resolved that the maximum grant per conversion should be reduced to £10.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951—Sections 102 and 103

The Council resolved in October, 1952, to adopt Section 102 of this Act, which gives summary power to remedy stopped up drains, etc., and Section 103, which gives power to repair drains and private sewers. Both these sections deal with nuisances or defects which could be classified as being prejudicial to health and effect a material reduction of time in the procedure for remedying defective drains, etc. They came into force on 1st February, 1953, but no use of these powers was made during the year.

FINAL EFFLUENTS

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF FINAL EFFLUENTS TAKEN FROM THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS OF THE BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1953.

(Supplied by courtesy of the Trent River Board)

Date 1953	Sewage Disposal Works	Results in parts per million				Classification
		Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours. N/80 KMnO ₄	Biological Oxygen Demand 5 days 18.3°C.	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Suspend- ed Solids	
Mar. 23	Annesley	30.40	60.00	30.00	64.00	Bad
Sept. 3	do.	13.50	14.20	—	—	Good
Dec. 21	do.	15.60	19.00	24.00	40.00	Fair
Feb. 24	Awsworth	15.60	—	—	—	Good
Aug. 13	do.	24.60	40.00	50.00	42.00	Bad
Sept. 3	do.	13.00	8.50	—	—	Good
Dec. 29	do.	18.00	26.00	20.00	32.00	Fair
Mar. 23	Brinsley Gin	26.20	48.00	26.30	56.00	Bad
Aug. 13	do.	29.80	45.00	12.00	35.00	Bad
Mar. 12	East Leake	16.20	28.00	Nil	28.00	Fair
Aug. 26	do.	16.90	24.00	34.00	40.00	Doubtful
Nov. 30	do.	21.00	42.00	2.00	49.00	Bad
Mar. 12	Gotham	8.30	14.00	10.50	24.00	Good
Aug. 26	do.	6.50	11.00	20.00	7.00	Good
Nov. 30	do.	7.10	13.00	23.00	16.00	Good
Feb. 24	Kimberley	36.80	95.00	Nil	77.00	Bad
Aug. 26	do.	15.00	27.50	12.00	35.00	Fair
Sept. 3	do.	13.50	25.00	1.12	28.00	Good
Dec. 29	do.	14.80	19.00	10.50	35.00	Good
Mar. 23	Newstead	21.40	44.00	28.00	65.00	Bad
Sept. 3	do.	8.70	12.00	—	—	Good
Dec. 21	do.	14.20	18.00	27.00	26.00	Good
Aug. 26	Ruddington	10.70	16.00	27.00	18.00	Good
Nov. 30	do.	12.20	19.00	Nil	28.00	Good
Mar. 23	Selston—Bagthorpe	22.60	46.00	14.00	48.00	Bad
Aug. 13	do. do.	19.80	35.00	30.00	40.00	Doubtful
Mar. 23	Selston—Beaufit Lane	65.60	185.00	6.00	120.00	Bad
Aug. 13	do. do.	27.80	42.00	48.00	56.00	Bad
Mar. 23	Selston—Jubilee	25.60	68.00	54.00	45.00	Bad
Aug. 13	do. do.	10.60	18.00	58.00	7.00	Good
Mar. 23	Selston—Wintercloses	26.20	48.00	52.00	40.00	Bad
Aug. 13	do. do.	15.20	25.00	44.00	24.00	Good
Mar. 12	Sutton Bonington	32.40	97.50	11.50	105.00	Bad
Aug. 26	do.	21.00	35.00	42.00	48.00	Unsatisfactory
Nov. 30	do.	23.40	32.00	30.00	77.00	Bad

SUMMARY :—

Good Effluents ..	14	Satisfactory	—	18
Fair Effluents ..	4			
Doubtful Effluents ..	2	Unsatisfactory	—	17
Unsatisfactory Effluent	1			
Bad Effluents ..	14			
Total	35			

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Trent River Board is statutorily responsible within its area for the prevention of River pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the River Boards Act, 1948, and, for this purpose, retains the services of special Rivers Inspectors.

C.—RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

It is the duty of the Council to keep the District free from rats and mice and this is carried out by making such inspections as may be necessary by the destruction of rodents on land and premises which are owned or occupied by the Council and by enforcing the duties of owners and occupiers of other land and premises.

The occupier of land or premises must give notice *in writing* to the Council when he becomes aware that rats and mice are present "in substantial numbers", but this provision does not apply to the owners or occupiers of food premises nor of agricultural land, as they are required to report direct to the Ministry.

A summary of the work performed during 1953 by the Rodent Officer is given below :—

		<i>Private Dwellings</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Local Authority Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of complaints	..	359	20	111	490
No. of surveys	..	359	21	111	491
No. of visits	..	1 802	82	574	2,458
No. of plain baits	..	11,374	752	11,700	23,826
No. of poison baits	..	3,038	344	3,089	6,471
No. of dead rats found	..	636	42	1,057	1,735
No. of estimated kill	..	1,908	126	3,142	5,176
No. of re-inspections	..	89	13	59	161

All the sewers in the District were tested and received two maintenance treatments in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The chief cause of infestation in sewers on new housing estates on agricultural land is the practice of providing roads, sewers and drains before the houses were erected and then leaving open the ends of drain pipes, thus allowing easy access for rats.

The Council now inserts in its housing contracts a clause to the effect that the open ends of drains be temporarily sealed until house connections are made and the Clerk of Works on housing estates is co-operating in this direction.

42 treatments were carried out on refuse tips and 56 at sewage works. Infestations were kept down to the minimum.

27 private dwellings, 1 business premises and 2 schools were treated for mice infestations.

Since the appointment of the Rodent Officer in 1946, 8,332 dead rats have been found and the estimated kill numbered 28,602 to the end of 1953.

Rodent Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1953

		<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agricul- ture</i>	<i>All other (including Business & Industrial)</i>	<i>Total</i>
I.	Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	41	16,160	803	1,212	18,216
II.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1953 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) —	271	—	18	289
		(b) 137	1,350	12	790	2,289
III.	Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats } Major	3	—	—	—	3
		Minor	117	378	16	511
IV.	Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	27	—	3	30
V.	Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	118	405	—	19	542
VI.	Number of notices served under Section 4 :— (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (<i>i.e.</i> Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
VII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	Number of "block" control schemes carried out .. 23					

D.—WATER

During the year, 12 samples of water from domestic supplies were submitted for chemical analysis, and 56 for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Result</i>	<i>Bacteriological Result</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
AWSWORTH					
1. Private House	6-7-53	Spring	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Water to be boiled before use. Owner advised to connect to mains supply.
2. Private House	6-7-53	Spring	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Storage Tank A.	6-7-53	Spring	Passable	Passable	
3. Private House	6-7-53	Spring	Passable	Passable	
BESTWOOD					
Private House of dysentery patient	26-6-53	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
EAST LEAKE					
Cottages, Main Street ..	27-10-53	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner requested to connect to mains supply.
LAMBLEY					
Farm	11-5-53	Spring	—	Satisfactory	—
NEWSTEAD					
1. Abbey	20-1-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
2. Kighill	20-1-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
3. Abbey—Private House A	2-2-53	Cistern	Satisfactory	—	—
4. Abbey—Private House A	2-2-53	Pump	—	Satisfactory	—
5. Abbey—Private House A	16-2-53	Cistern	—	Satisfactory	—
6. Colliery	16-2-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
7. Abbey	16-2-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
8. Kighill	9-3-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
9. Abbey—Vernon Avenue	9-3-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
10. Kighill	13-4-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
11. Abbey	13-4-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
12. Colliery	13-4-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
13. Abbey	11-5-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
14. Abbey—Private House B	11-5-53	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Further samples to be taken.
15. Abbey—Private House B	27-5-53	Bore	—	Unsatisfactory	
16. Kighill	15-6-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
17. Colliery	15-6-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
18. Abbey	15-6-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
19. Abbey	15-6-53	Bore	—	Unsatisfactory	Further samples to be taken.
20. Abbey	15-6-53	Spring	—	Satisfactory	—
21. Abbey Private House B	15-6-53	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Water to be boiled before use. Further samples to be taken.
22. Abbey	6-7-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
23. Abbey	6-7-53	Bore	Satisfactory	—	—
24. Abbey Fields Farm ..	6-7-53	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Tanks to be cleansed. Further samples to be taken.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Chemical Result</i>	<i>Bacteriological Result</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
NEWSTEAD					
25. Abbey	10-8-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
26. Kighill	10-8-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
27. Abbey Fields Farm ..	19-8-53	Bore	—	Fair	Water still to be boiled before use.
28. Abbey	19-8-53	Spring	—	Satisfactory	—
29. Abbey—Private House B	19-8-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
30. Abbey	14-9-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
31. Colliery	14-9-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
32. Abbey—Fields Farm ..	14-9-53	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Water still to be boiled before use.
33. Abbey—Private House B	14-9-53	Bore	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
34. Abbey	15-10-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
35. Kighill	15-10-53	Bore	—	Fair	—
36. Abbey	9-11-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
37. Kighill	9-11-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
38. Abbey—Private House B	8-12-53	Bore	—	Fair	Further samples to be taken.
39. Abbey—Vernon Avenue	8-12-53	Bore	—	Fair	
40. Abbey	8-12-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	
41. Colliery (Canteen) ..	8-12-53	Bore	—	Satisfactory	—
RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR					
1. Lock House	11-3-53	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
2. Cottage	19-8-53	Well	—	Unsatisfactory	Owner advised to connect to bore.
3. Lock House	24-8-53	Well	—	Satisfactory	
4. Farm	24-8-53	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
REMPSTONE					
Farm Cottages	27-10-53	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
SELSTON					
Cottages	12-11-53	Mains	Satisfactory	—	Owner requested to re-lay pipes to the main because of defects and corrosion.
SUTTON BONINGTON					
Marl Pit Hill	17-6-53	Well	—	Satisfactory	—
WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE WOLDS					
Council's Water Cart ..	17-6-53	Mains	—	Satisfactory	—
WOODBOROUGH					
1. Lido House	6-7-53	Spring	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—
2. Lido House	13-8-53	Spring	—	Satisfactory	—
WYSALL					
1. Main Street	17-6-53	Pump	—	Unsatisfactory	Mains water provided.
2. Stand-Pipe	17-6-53	Mains	—	Satisfactory	

Only one parish, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, out of the 38 in the District has no main water supply and is dependant entirely upon shallow wells.

At Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, the water supply is most inadequate. A stand-pipe in the neighbouring parish of Wysall is used to facilitate the delivery of water by the Council's vehicles to Willoughby. Three deliveries are made each week and, during 1953, a total of 156,500 gallons of water were carted to the parish at an estimated cost of £192 per annum. In addition, water was carted to various places in Costock, Ruddington, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe and Wysall as required. The income received by way of charges for the delivery of water during the same period amounted to £84 11s. 5d.

Work was commenced on the sinking of a borehole at Willoughby to afford a piped water supply to the Parish. As this goes to press, however, it is learnt that a report from the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, together with supporting details and analyst's report, confirms that this trial borehole has proved unsuccessful.

The upland waters of the Derwent supply are liable to be plumbo-solvent in action, but this tendency is corrected before delivery to the consumers.

There are 302 houses in the Rural District without a piped water supply.

In the parishes with a piped water supply, the Nottingham Corporation supplies 30 parishes, Loughborough Corporation supplies 6 parishes and the remaining parish is supplied partly by this Council and partly by private water suppliers. There are approximately 15,850 houses provided with piped water and, except for 63 houses fitted with stand-pipes, all have water supplied by a tap over a sink.

The following table shows the distribution of houses supplied with stand-pipes :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of stand-pipes</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
Awsworth ..	1	1
Bestwood ..	1	1
Brinsley ..	1	1
Burton Joyce ..	2	4
Calverton ..	2	4
East Leake ..	1	2
Gotham ..	1	7
Normanton ..	1	6
Nuthall ..	1	4
Ruddington ..	5	9
Selston ..	3	5
Sutton Bonington ..	5	15
Woodborough ..	3	4
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 63

E.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following work has been carried out during the year by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors :—

Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	91
Statutory Notices complied with	69
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1936 ..	18
Statutory Notices complied with	13
Preliminary Notices served	734
Preliminary Notices complied with	708
Number of Council Houses inspected	410
Number of Council Houses with defects	20
Number of Verbal Notices to Council house tenants re unsatisfactory conditions	26
Other houses inspected for defects	930
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made for housing defects (excluding Council houses) ..	4,446
Number of visits made in connection with review of Category V houses	1,396
Number of complaints received and investigated ..	717
Personal interviews with owners and agents ..	570
Number of inspections made in connection with Public Cleansing	2,321
No. of samples of water taken for analysis	68

Details of the Preliminary Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Clear choked drains	81	93
Reconstruct or repair drains	58	48
Repair or cleanse cesspools	9	9
Connect drains to sewer	—	6
Connect to public water supply	5	2
Provide internal water supplies	4	1
Provide proper sinks and wastepipes	14	12
Repair or renew sinks and wastepipes	10	13
Provide additional closet accommodation	2	—
Convert privies or pails to waterclosets	12	11
Convert privies to pails	4	2
Repair or renew waterclosets and flushing cisterns	62	67
Renew Sanitary pans	6	7
Renew dustbins	199	181
Provide dustbins in lieu of ashpits	—	—
Repair roofs and remedy dampness	109	162
Provide or repair eaves gutters and fall pipes	41	62
Repair or renew external walls	35	21
Repair or renew chimney stacks or provide pots	63	37
Provide or repair yard paving	10	14
Provide or repair coal stores	3	6
Repair or renew outbuildings	14	12
Repair or renew house windows and doors	61	63
Repair or renew house floors	60	52
Repair or renew internal walls and ceilings	45	53
Repair staircase, provide handrails, etc.	8	11
Provide or repair cooking ranges	43	43
Provide or repair firegrates	16	19
Provide or repair washing coppers	23	14
Provide adequate light and ventilation to house	3	1
Provide adequate light and ventilation to food store	5	1
Cleanse dirty and verminous premises	1	—
Remove offensive accumulations	8	12
Prevent nuisance from improperly kept animals	3	3
Cleanse foul dykes	1	3
Abate smoke nuisances	4	—
Remove caravans	29	29
Miscellaneous	12	6

Details of the Statutory Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>No. of Notices</i>
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9—In respect of general dis- repair and sanitary defects	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39—Requiring execution of works of drainage, etc. in existing buildings	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 44—Requiring the provision of closets	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45—Requiring defective closets to be put into repair	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75—Requiring the provision of a covered dustbin for house refuse	67
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93—Requiring the abate- ment of a nuisance	11
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and Water Act, 1945, Section 30 — Requiring the provision of water supply in pipes	2

SHOPS ACT, 1934

Under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, the following inspections were made :—

No. on Inspections	.. .. .	88
No. of Unsatisfactory conditions found..		4
(No separate W.C.'s for sexes)		

Informal action was taken to remedy these conditions.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 101

The following observations were made on factory chimneys during the year for excessive smoke :—

<i>No. of Works on which observations were made</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
15	19	15	4

The Medical Officer of Health was elected a member of the Divisional Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society for 1953/1954.

SWIMMING POOLS

In the Basford Rural District, there are three open-air swimming pools.

Beggar Lea Swimming Pool, Greasley

No reconstruction work has been done at this pool and, in accordance with the undertaking given by the proprietors, the Eastwood Lads' Club, it was not used during the year.

Stanford Hall Swimming Pool, Stanford-on-Soar

This swimming pool is an open-air one, approximately 114 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is situated in the grounds of the Stanford Hall Co-operative College. It is mainly for private use but the Nottinghamshire County Council Education Committee also use it and a limited number of the general public.

Its capacity is 196,000 gallons and the water is taken from the mains supply. It is treated by modern pressure filters and break-point chlorination. Turnover by the filtration plant takes eight hours. In addition, there is a separate filtration system for dealing with leaves, scum, etc., and this copes with 6,000 gallons a day, which is fed back into the tank.

Two samples of water were taken during the summer and the results of these were very satisfactory.

Calverton Lido, Woodborough

The water of this pool is supplied from a spring and is treated with a chlorine preparation. The pool is emptied and cleaned weekly. Four samples of water were taken during the summer and three of these showed that the water was suitable for bathing purposes.

One sample of water, taken on 10th August, 1953, was found to be very unsatisfactory. The previous day, a Sunday, had been very hot and the pool had had excessive use. A second sample, taken on 13th August, 1953, after the pool had been chlorinated, was found to be satisfactory for bathing.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Number of Movable Dwellings, Shacks, etc., occupied during 1953 :—

	<i>Sites.</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings.</i>
With County Planning Consent ..	22	63
County Planning Consent Expired ..	13	20
Without County Planning Consent ..	12	122 (approximately)
Total ..	47	205

Number of camping sites licensed by Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ..	1
Estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time during the summer season, 1953	480
Number of visits to Caravans and Camping Sites ..	46
Number of Informal Notices served requesting removal of vans	29
Number of Informal Notices complied with	29

PETROLEUM

Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1936

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during 1953	120
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during 1953	6
Number of licences issued to store Cellulose during 1953	4
Total Storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	109,600 gallons
Total storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium ..	19,360 lbs
Total storage capacity for Cellulose	455 gallons
Total fees collected (year ended 31.3.53)	£83 10s. 0d.

All new underground tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5 lbs. per square inch before approval.

11 inspections of licensed premises have been made during the year and at one, cellulose and petroleum mixtures were not being stored in accordance with the conditions of the licence. A Notice was served on the owner requiring him to conform with these conditions.

Six new installations were erected during the year.

CANAL BOATS

Canals and waterways in the Council's area are situated in the Parishes of Awsworth, Barton-in-Fabis, Brinsley, Burton Joyce, Cossall, Greasley, Normanton-on-Soar, Stoke Bardolph, Sutton Bonington and Trowell.

Visits have been made to the canals, towpaths, locks and river banks.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Inspections have been carried out during the year at the following factories and workplaces :—

		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>
Factories with power	..	81	5	5
Factories without power	..	16	—	—
Other premises (in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)	.. ..	15	—	—
Workplaces	.. ..	43	—	—
Outworkers' premises	..	36	—	—

Six Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued during the year by the Council to Factories in the District.

1.—Inspections made for purposes of Provisions as to Health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories without Power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	16	—	—
(ii) Factories with Power not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	134	81	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	10	15	—	—
Totals	153	112	5	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness (Section 1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (Section 2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Section 4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences : (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home- work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	5	2	—	3	—

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel; Making, etc.	91	1	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	15	—	—	—	—	—
Hair Nets	11	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	117	1	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907—Section 86

No. of persons registered as Old Metal and Marine Store

Dealers at end of 1953 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953

This Act came into force on the 14th August, 1953. The chief sections concerning Public Health are as follows :—

Section 8—Dustbins.—Where an appeal against a notice under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is made on the ground that it is not equitable that the notice should have been served on the appellant—

- (a) the appellant shall serve a copy of his notice of appeal on the other of the two said persons ; (i.e. Owner or occupier) and
- (b) on the hearing of the appeal the court may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to compliance with the first-mentioned notice either by the appellant or by the said other person ;

and, in exercising its powers under this subsection, the court shall have regard, as between an owner and an occupier, to the terms and conditions, whether contractual or statutory, of the tenancy of the premises concerned.

Section 10 of this Act enables a local Authority to make a Closing Order on any house where, under the Housing Act, 1936, a Demolition Order would otherwise have had to be made. A Closing Order would prohibit the use of the house for any purpose other than one approved by the Local Authority. At any subsequent time, the Closing Order could be revoked and a Demolition Order made, or the Closing Order could be determined in accordance with Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Section 11 extends the concession made in Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1949. Thus where application is made in respect of an outstanding Demolition Order before 14th August, 1954, the Local Authority may in certain circumstances quash that Demolition Order. Furthermore a Local Authority may revoke any outstanding Demolition Order and make instead a Closing Order in accordance with Section 10,

HOUSING

In previous reports, comments have been made on the way in which the existing Rent Restrictions Acts have contributed towards the steady deterioration in the state of repair of the older type of tenanted house. Towards the end of 1953, the Government issued its proposals to permit an increase of rent to cover the higher cost of repair work, based on the gross and rateable value of the house. Whilst this proposal is welcomed in principle as being a necessity, it will undoubtedly bring with it many problems for the Public Health Department to solve, particularly where there is a difference of opinion between the landlord and tenant as to whether the house is in a good state of repair. On the issue of a "Certificate of Disrepair" by the Local Authority, the tenant would be enabled to withhold payment of the repairs-increase until such time as the house is brought into a good state of repair, or the certificate is annulled by the County Court. This issue by the local authority of "Certificates of Disrepair" might well become a most contentious matter.

By the end of 1953, there was a total of 2,772 Council Houses in occupation.

The number of applications for Council houses outstanding at the end of 1953 was 567 but this number includes only the applications received from persons living in lodgings in the Rural District of Basford. It does not include the applications received from persons who are householders in the Rural District or who are householders or lodgers outside the Rural District.

Housing Statistics for 1953

Number of plans for new houses submitted during the year ..	296
---	-----

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(1) By the Local Authority	605
------------------------------------	-----

(2) By other Local Authorities	4
--	---

(3) By other bodies or persons	98
--	----

(b) Privately built	178
-----------------------------	-----

Total number of houses erected ..	885
-----------------------------------	-----

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) excluding Council Houses	930
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	4,446
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	624

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notice :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	630
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	3

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	91
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	69
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	38

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	5

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	Nil

E.—Proceedings under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
--	---

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	35
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	51
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	282
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	12
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	22
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	166
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	2

All cases of alleged overcrowding, brought to the notice of the Department, are investigated and where overcrowding of a house is confirmed, a report of the circumstances is sent to the Council's Housing Officer. Many cases investigated are not overcrowded as defined in Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, although they are "socially overcrowded."

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

The control and eradication of vermin and other pests is actively undertaken in this District.

The following are particulars of the number of houses disinfested during 1953 :—

	<i>No. of Houses disinfested for:</i>		<i>No. of Visits</i>
	<i>Bugs</i>	<i>Other Pests</i>	
Private Houses ..	4	29	52
Council Houses ..	3	14	27
Business Premises	—	2	2
Totals ..	7	45	81

In addition, nine wasps' nests were destroyed and one swarm of bees removed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following inspections have been made of food premises during the year :—

	<i>No. of Premises in District</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Unsatisfactory Premises</i>
Bakehouses	21	73	4
Butchers' Shops, etc.	43	111	4
Cafes and Catering Establishments	181	112	8
Fried Fish Shops	26	46	7
Ice Cream Premises	208	187	4
Other Food Premises	186	215	5
Totals ..	665	744	32

The 181 cafes and catering establishments include 18 cafes, 59 canteens, 6 schools kitchens and 98 public houses.

Ice Cream Samples

<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
	<i>I.</i>	<i>II.</i>	<i>III.</i>	<i>IV.</i>
37	24	7	3	3

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent. into Grades I or II, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Five samples of ice cream, taken by the Weights and Measures Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council, were found to be satisfactory, as follows :—

	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Milk Solids Content Exceeding 5%*</i>	<i>Added Sugar Content Exceeding 10%</i>	<i>Preserv- atives</i>
<i>Statutory Minimum</i>	21%	4%	5%*	10%	—
Sample No. 1 ..	34·58%	10·74%	5% +	10% +	Nil
„ No. 2 ..	38·90%	10·17%	5% +	10% +	Nil
„ No. 3 ..	52·16%	15·07%	5% +	10% +	Nil
„ No. 4 ..	39·74%	11·60%	7½% +	10% +	Nil
„ No. 5 ..	37·71%	10·74%	7½% +	10% +	Nil

* The statutory minimum for Milk Solids content was increased during the year from exceeding 5% to exceeding 7½%.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 14)

The number of premises registered under the above Act for the manufacture and/or sale of foodstuffs is as follows :—

Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips	..	..	26
Manufacture of Heat-treated Ice Cream	..	..	5
Manufacture of Complete Cold-mix Ice Cream	..	..	3
Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	200
Manufacture of Potato Crisps	..	..	3
Manufacture of Sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	..	..	13

GAME ACT, 1831 AND GAME LICENCES ACT, 1860

One licence to deal in Game was issued to a person residing in the District during the year.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Condemned Foodstuffs

During the year 1953, the following unsound meat and other foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

<i>Meat</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Approx. weight lbs.</i>
Beast's Head	Decomposing and Fly-blown ..	1	29
Mutton	Decomposing and Maggots ..	—	53
Sheep's Plucks	Decomposing and Fly-blown ..	3	40
<i>Other Foods</i>			
Bacon (Unsmoked)	Decomposed	—	13
Beans, Baked (Canned)	Punctured and Leaking	1	7
Beef, Corned (Canned)	Decomposed	2	12
Beef Loaf (Canned)	Decomposed	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beetroot, Diced	Mite infested and mildewed ..	—	14
Bilberries (Canned)	Rusted	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Butter	Rancid and Unwholesome ..	—	28
Damsons (Canned)	Blown	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Eggs, Dried	Mice contaminated and Defective Storage	—	872
Eggs, Frozen pulped (Canned)	Musty and Tainted	8	112
Figs, Dried	Fermented	—	28
Fish, Mixed (wet)	Decomposed	—	154
Fruit Salad (Bottled)	Fermented	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Gooseberries (Canned)	Rusted and Punctured	2	13
Ham (Canned)	Blown, Decomposed or Tainted	14	199
Luncheon Meat (Canned)	Faulty Canning	1	4
Marmalade (Canned)	Fermented	26	182
Meat Loaf, Minced (Canned)	Blown	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Milk Evaporated (Canned)	Rusted	2	2
Ox-Tongue (Canned)	Decomposed and Discoloured ..	2	9
Peaches (Bottled)	Fermented	12	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Pears (Canned)	Blown	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Plums (Canned)	Blown and Rusted	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Prunes (Canned)	Blown	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Rhubarb (Canned)	Punctured and Leaking	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Steak (Canned)	Blown and Decomposed	5	4
Tomatoes (Canned)	Blown and Rusted	6	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Veal, Jellied (Canned)	Decomposed	1	4

Total weight condemned .. 1,823 lbs. = 16 cwts., 1 qr., 3 lbs.

Food which has been condemned as being unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burying on the Council's refuse tips.

Emergency Slaughters

One pig's carcase was inspected after an emergency slaughter and passed fit for human consumption.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1953

The responsibility for the inspection of farms, dairies and cattle in the district rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Council's sanitary inspectors are only responsible for the inspection of distributors' premises and dairies (other than dairy farms).

The duty of taking samples of milk for the purposes of determining the bacterial purity and the presence of tubercle bacilli is performed by the County Council. Details of these are as follows :—

		<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>Complied with Regulations</i>	<i>Failed to Comply</i>
Tuberculin Tested	..	—	—	—
Accredited	.. ..	—	—	—
Pasteurised, Heat-Treated etc.	.. ..	62	59	3

During the year, 44 visits were made to dairies and distributors' premises in the area by the District Council's sanitary inspectors.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950 Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and 1950

The following particulars relate to the area covered by the Rural District :—

Number of Dairy Farms and Producers	..	317
Number of Milk Distributors	.. ..	59
Number of Dealers	.. ..	72

Numbers of Licences issued by the Basford Rural District Council during 1953, authorising the use of special designations :—

	<i>Principal Dealer's Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Dealer's Licences</i>
"Pasteurised"	20	25
"Sterilised"	19	19
"Tuberculin Tested" ..	21	23

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1952

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952

This Order, made under Section 23 of the above Act, came into operation on 1st November, 1952. It specified all the parishes in the Basford Rural District north of the River Trent as coming within the Specified Area No. 5. All milk now sold by retail within this Area No. 5 must be specially designated milk—i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", "Tuberculin Tested" or (until 30th September, 1954) "Accredited milk from a Single Herd".

**Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950—
Section 8**

During the year, a number of samples of milk from milking herds in the district, taken by the officers of the Nottinghamshire County Council and submitted to biological examination, were reported to be positive to Tuberculosis. Details of these are as follows :—

No. of milking herds from which samples positive to T.B. were taken	18
No. of control samples taken	24
No. of control samples found to be positive to T.B.	2
No. of cows represented by the control samples	230
No. of cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 ..	5
No. of cattle slaughtered other than under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938	3

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yards

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in the District which was visited twice during the year and, on each occasion, it was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

No slaughterhouses were licensed in 1953. One application for a licence was refused and the Council decided that any further applications be similarly treated until the Government's policy of moderate concentration was finally adopted and instructions given to implement it.

During the year, 111 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to Meat Allocation Centres and Butchers' Shops in the District. Notices were served in respect of four premises for unsatisfactory conditions.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

69 persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Routine inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of all food premises in the District to ensure that the highest standards of cleanliness were maintained. (Details on page 51).

As a result of these visits, a number of premises installed geysers or other types of water heaters over a washbasin to ensure constant hot water at all times for the use of the staff. Shopkeepers were also persuaded to keep separate from each other such items as provisions, vegetables and other perishable goods.

Notices were served on the owners of food premises as follows :—

	<i>Bakeries</i>	<i>Butchers' Shops</i>	<i>Canteens and Cafes</i>	<i>Fried Fish Shops</i>	<i>Ice Cream Vendors</i>	<i>Other Food Premises</i>
To clean and redecorate or limewash premises ..	4	1	3	3	4	1
To provide hot and cold washing facilities ..	—	—	4	—	—	—
To provide or improve sanitary accommodation	—	—	7	—	—	—
To remove accumulations of rubbish	—	—	1	—	—	—
To cleanse utensils ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
To abate a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
To carry out structural alterations and repairs	—	1	—	2	—	—
To comply with Regulations	—	3	—	—	—	3

Kitchen swabs were taken by the County Sanitary Inspector from five plates, five knives and five forks at the Nottinghamshire County Council Education Committee's Central Kitchen at Ruddington. These were all found to be satisfactory, having less than 100 colonies per article.

A complaint was investigated regarding the finding of part of an empty cigarette packet in a loaf of bread. The firm of bakers was interviewed by the sanitary inspector of a neighbouring authority in whose area the bread was baked. A warning was given to the firm against any further occurrence of this nature or similar negligence.

A complaint was investigated regarding the finding of a large dead spider in a cream bun. The baker was interviewed, but he was unable to offer any explanation of how the incident had occurred. A severe warning was given to him by the Council against any further negligence.

A complaint was received from a firm of bakers regarding the number of foreign bodies found embedded in dried fruit (Australian sultanas). The firm was visited and four pieces of wire were found, three to four inches in length, and one three-inch nail in one box of fruit, all of which appeared to have gained access before packing.

The matter was taken up with the Producers International Sales Association Ltd., London, the suppliers of the fruit, who in turn referred the matter to the Port Dried Fruits Officer of the Ministry of Food. The Ministry gave assurance that the question would be taken up with the packers concerned in Australia with the request that they should take greater care in the future.

Food and Drugs Act, Section 15—BYELAWS

Byelaws made under the above Act for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air have been in force in the Rural District of Basford since 2nd October, 1950. A copy of these has been delivered to all premises in the district.

Food Poisoning

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified in 1953, particulars of which are given on page 30 of this report.

FOOD ANALYSIS

Following complaints of illness in a household, a sample of salmon paste, sold loose at a Selston shop, was submitted for bacteriological examination. Although showing heavy bacterial growths, no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

The Public Health Laboratory also received a sample of paste, made by the same wholesale manufacturer and retailed in the Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District, with the same results.

As a result of information received from the County Weights and Measures Department regarding metallic contamination of various brands of French Moroccan canned sardines, visits were paid to grocers in the district and about 400 tins were found. A bulk sample was taken and submitted for analysis. The results showed that the tins of fish were reasonably satisfactory and traders were permitted to continue retailing them.

Food Analysis

Particulars are given below of samples obtained by Officers of the Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council and examined and/or analysed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rural District of Basford during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

<i>Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>				
	<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Submitted to Public Analyst</i>	<i>Tested by Inspector</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or Sub-standard</i>
Apricots, tinned ..	1	1	—	1	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	1	1	—	1	—
Baking Powder ..	1	1	—	1	—
Beer, Bitter ..	1	1	—	1	—
Beer, Mild ..	1	1	—	1	—
Butter ..	3	3	—	3	—
Butterscotch ..	1	1	—	1	—
Coffee ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cooking Fat ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cream ..	2	2	—	2	—
Currants ..	1	1	—	1	—
Cut Mixed Peel ..	1	1	—	1	—
Dressed Crab ..	1	1	—	1	—
Dried Sage ..	2	2	—	2	—
Flour, Self-raising ..	1	1	—	1	—
Glaze Appricots ..	1	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream ..	4	4	—	4	—
Lard ..	1	1	—	1	—
Margarine ..	1	1	—	1	—
Meat Paste ..	1	1	—	1	—
*Milk ..	169	—	169	148	21
Milk, Condensed ..	3	3	—	3	—
Pineapple in Syrup ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage, Beef ..	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage, Pork ..	3	3	—	3	—
Stewed Steak ..	1	1	—	1	—
Thirst Quenchers ..	1	1	—	1	—
Tomatoes, Tinned ..	1	1	—	1	—
Trifle ..	1	1	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt ..	1	1	—	1	—
Whisky ..	3	3	—	3	—
Totals ..	212	43	169	191	21

* The twenty-one sub-standard samples of milk were found to be very slightly deficient in milk solids due to natural causes. Appropriate action was taken in these cases.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1

Causes of Death, 1953

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.. ..	2	5	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.. ..	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic diseases	.. ..	1	2	3
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	1	—	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.. ..	1	—	1
8.	Measles	.. ..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	12	5	17
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	10	2	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	—	10	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		25	22	47
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	.. ..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	1	3	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	34	46	80
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	42	22	64
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	4	4	8
20.	Other heart diseases	..	43	57	100
21.	Other circulatory diseases	..	12	3	15
22.	Influenza	.. ..	10	4	14
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	7	7	14
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	17	7	24
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	5	2	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	4	—	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	..	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	3	2	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	5	—	5
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	1	5	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	17	23	40
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	1	2	3
34.	All other accidents	..	6	2	8
35.	Suicide	.. ..	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	—	—	—
All Causes—Totals			270	242	512

Table No. 2

Ages at which Death occurred, 1953

Age at time of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year ..	2	4	1	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	18
1 and under 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 and under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5 and under 15 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
15 and under 25 ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
25 and under 45 ..	4	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	—	24
45 and under 65 ..	12	13	10	12	7	10	9	9	6	13	11	10	122
65 and under 75 ..	14	17	6	17	10	12	7	14	7	11	12	10	137
75 and under 80 ..	12	16	10	6	6	5	4	6	8	3	11	6	93
80 and under 90 ..	11	17	9	11	5	7	5	6	6	6	6	9	98
90 and under 100..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8
Totals ..	60	72	39	51	34	40	33	37	29	36	42	39	512

Table No. 3

Deaths 1953, Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Estimated Population at 30.6.51</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Annesley	880	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	11
Awsorth	1,430	1	4	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	2	—	1	16
Barton	195	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bestwood Park ..	870	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Bradmore	215	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
Brinsley	2,040	2	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	12
Bunny	600	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	8
Burton Joyce ..	2,040	4	4	2	5	2	—	1	5	1	—	2	1	27
Calverton	1,400	2	2	3	2	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	19
Cossall	1,280	1	2	1	2	3	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	16
Costock	435	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
East Leake	2,020	2	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	17
Felley	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gotham	1,430	2	4	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	2	18
Greasley	3,900	2	6	4	4	6	—	4	2	1	3	3	1	36
Kimberley	4,730	8	6	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	3	5	6	57
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	235	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Lambley	990	1	—	3	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	12
Lynby	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Newstead	2,390	2	5	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	5	2	2	23
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuthall	2,045	3	3	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	2	2	19
Papplewick	645	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	7
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rempstone	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Ruddington	4,740	3	9	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	4	40
Selston	9,780	12	13	8	11	7	8	4	8	6	4	6	4	91
Stanford-upon-Soar ..	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stoke Bardolph	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Strelley	115	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sutton Bonington ..	1,260	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	4	1	16
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ..	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrumpton	130	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Trowell	1,470	2	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	12
West Leake	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	330	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6
Woodborough	740	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	11
Wysall	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	50,530	60	72	39	51	34	40	33	37	29	36	42	39	512

Table No. 4

Causes of Death during the Last Ten Years

		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	..	20	8	14	18	9	12	14	10	8	7
2 Tuberculosis, other ..	..	2	4	5	7	4	—	1	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic diseases ..	..	—	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	4	3
4 Diphtheria ..	..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough ..	..	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1
6 Meningococcal infections..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis ..	..	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1
8 Measles ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	64	76	13	15	9	18	19	5	15	17	
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus											
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast											
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus											
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			56	57	61	67	50	40	36	47	
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2
16 Diabetes ..	..	6	5	4	4	—	3	2	3	2	4
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	63	68	58	65	54	72	59	82	66	80	
18 Coronary disease, angina	149	139	113	135	141	141	43	64	64	64	
19 Hypertension with heart disease											
20 Other heart diseases ..											
21 Other circulatory diseases	..	14	9	14	14	10	20	23	18	16	15
22 Influenza ..	..	8	4	14	9	8	17	9	26	5	14
23 Pneumonia ..	..	13	13	21	17	12	22	17	22	20	14
24 Bronchitis ..	..	23	25	25	39	19	23	32	30	21	24
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	7	10	12	3	8	6	4	3	4	7	
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	4	3	4	6	5	5	6	8	4	4	
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	10	14	5	12	15	11	1	2	2	—	
28 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	10	3	6	5	9	14	4	8	5	5	
29 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	5	
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	31	19	10	9	7	9	1	—	1	—	
31 Congenital malformations											
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	61	64	67	51	37	39	55	53	39	40	
33 Motor vehicle accidents ..	23	18	5	6	5	7	5	11	6	3	
34 All other accidents ..											
35 Suicide ..	1	6	3	6	4	6	3	7	6	5	
36 Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total Deaths ..	..	512	491	489	511	447	527	506	585	489	512

Table No. 5 **Infectious Diseases Notified, 1953** (*Age Groups*)

Disease	Under 1 Year		Over 1 and under 3		Over 3 and under 5		Over 5 and under 10		Over 10 and under 15		Over 15 and under 25		Over 25 and under 45		Over 45 and under 65		Over 65		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M and F.
Dysentery ..	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	10
Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	5
Measles ..	11	12	71	65	66	99	159	137	8	6	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	640
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4	4	5	5	5	1	32
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	3	5	3	32	38	1	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	92
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	7	5	10	5	6	1	4	—	44
Whooping Cough ..	12	10	38	28	43	31	37	34	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	235
Totals ..	26	24	112	98	115	134	231	216	11	17	10	8	18	20	14	9	11	1	1,075

TABLE No. 6

Infectious Disease Cases, 1953

Parochially Distributed

<i>Parish</i>	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Polio-myelitis (paralytic)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough	Totals
Annesley ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	6	18
Awsorth ..	—	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	37
Barton ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5
Bestwood Park	5	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	15	65
Bradmore ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brinsley ..	—	1	—	53	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	32	93
Bunny ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Burton Joyce	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	73
Calverton ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	12
Cossall ..	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	22
Costock ..	—	1	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
East Leake ..	1	—	—	32	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	39
Felley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gotham ..	—	—	—	59	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	7	70
Greasley ..	1	3	—	54	—	—	3	1	—	7	3	10	82
Kimberley ..	—	3	—	21	—	—	2	—	—	14	3	—	43
Kingston-upon-Soar	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Lambley ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Lynby ..	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Newstead ..	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	58
Normanton-upon-Soar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	11
Nuthall ..	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	6	24
Papplewick ..	—	—	—	14	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	22
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Rempstone ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ruddington ..	1	—	—	21	—	—	2	—	—	15	17	31	87
Selston ..	1	—	5	122	1	—	2	—	2	11	4	74	222
Stanford-upon-Soar	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Stoke Bardolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strelley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Bonington	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	9
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrumpton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Trowell ..	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	17
West Leake ..	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodborough	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Wysall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	9	10	5	640	1	2	32	2	3	92	44	235	1,075

Table No. 7

**Prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the
last ten years (*Confirmed Cases*)**

<i>Disease</i>		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Diphtheria	..	8	13	8	7	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	..	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	32	—	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	11	15	12	5	8	11	4	12	13	10
Food Poisoning	..	—	—	—	21	—	1	14	5	1	5
Measles	..	90	669	117	610	496	579	184	1119	418	640
Meningococcal Infection	...	2	—	1	6	3	1	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	5	—	2	3	—	1	2	—	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polioencephalitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	2	2	1	7	2	12	6	—	4	2
Pneumonia	..	32	18	16	21	29	37	32	73	32	32
Puerperal Pyrexia or Fever	..	6	1	2	—	2	—	1	3	1	3
Scarlet Fever	..	215	162	76	42	181	114	63	53	59	92
Smallpox	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	..	26	30	37	36	27	54	52	47	49	44*
Whooping Cough		110	106	58	88	223	55	205	230	221	235
Totals	..	509	1,019	330	846	972	865	578	1,575	801	1,075

*New cases only -- Inward Transfers not included.

Table No. 8

Statistics relating to Cesspools in the District

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses, etc., with Cesspools</i>	<i>Council Houses with Cesspool Drainage</i>	<i>Council Houses Drained to small Sewage Works</i>
Annesley	20	—	—
Awsworth	2	—	—
Barton	35	20	—
Bestwood Park	22	—	—
Bradmore	33	—	6
Brinsley	4	—	—
Bunny	120	—	—
Burton Joyce	11	—	—
Calverton	105	—	26
Cossall	108	—	—
Costock	32	4	—
East Leake	25	—	—
Felley	2	—	—
Gotham	38	—	—
Greasley	31	—	—
Kimberley	9	—	—
Kingston-on-Soar	37	—	6
Lambley	82	—	52
Lynby	22	—	6
Newstead	202	—	—
Normanton-on-Soar	20	12	10
Nuthall	26	—	—
Papplewick	141	—	—
Ratcliffe-on-Soar	4	—	—
Rempstone	17	8	6
Ruddington	52	—	—
Selston	18	—	—
Stanford-on-Soar	8	—	—
Stoke Bardolph	1	—	—
Strelley	10	—	—
Sutton Bonington	56	—	—
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	3	—	—
Thrumpton	16	—	4
Trowell	32	—	—
West Leake	6	4	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	6	—	—
Woodborough	29	2	40
Wysall	13	2	—
Totals	1,398	52	156

Total Number of Houses : 1,606

Table No. 9 (a)

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

Table showing number of cesspools in each Parish and service given between 1st October, 1952 and 30th September, 1953
 A.—Private houses in the Basford Rural District with cesspools

Parish.	No. of Cesspools	NUMBER OF HOUSES TAKING :											No. of Houses not requiring any service
		1 free load only	2 free only	2 free & 1 Pd.*	2 free & 2 Pd.*	2 free & 3 Pd.	2 free & 4 Pd.	2 free & 5 Pd.	2 free & 6 Pd.	2 free & 7 Pd.	2 free & 8 Pd.	2 free & 9 Pd.	
Annesley ..	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Awsorth ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton ..	35	—	2	3	4	5	13	—	—	1	1	6	—
Bestwood Park ..	22	8	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bradmore ..	33	3	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Brinsley ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunny ..	120	4	90	14	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	7
Burton Joyce ..	11	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Calverton ..	105	38	39	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Cossall ..	108	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Costock ..	32	10	14	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
East Leake ..	25	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Felley ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gotham ..	38	2	25	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Greasley ..	31	15	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kimberley ..	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambley ..	82	46	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Lynby ..	22	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Newstead ..	202	53	120	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	20	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nuthall ..	26	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Papplewick ..	141	64	48	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rempstone ..	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ruddington ..	52	14	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Selston ..	18	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stanford-upon-Soar ..	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bardolph ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

* Pd. = Paid Load

Table No. 9 (a)—Continued.

Parish.	No. of Cesspools	NUMBER OF HOUSES TAKING :										No. of Houses not requiring any service
		1 free load only	2 free only	2 free & 1 Pd.	2 free & 2 Pd.	2 free & 3Pd.	2 free & 4 Pd.	2 free & 5 Pd.	2 free & 6 Pd.	2 free & 7 Pd.	2 free & 8 Pd. & 9 Pd.	
Strelley ..	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sutton Bonington ..	56	13	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Thorpe-in-the-Glebe ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Thrumpton ..	16	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Trowell ..	32	9	8	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Leake ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Willoughby ..	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woodborough ..	29	10	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Wysall ..	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals ..	1,398	445	544	55	17	6	18	4	1	1	3	298
Percentages ..	100%	31·8%	39·0%	3·9%	1·2%	0·4%	1·3%	0·3%	0·1%	0·1%	0·2%	21·3%

Table No. 9 (b)

B.—Council houses in Basford Rural District with cesspools and small disposal works

Parish.	No. of Houses.	No of Free Loads available	No. of Free Loads taken.	No. of Paid Loads taken.	No. of Free Loads not taken
Barton ..	20	40	40	98	—
Bradmore ..	6	12	11	—	1
Calverton ..	26	52	34	—	18
Costock ..	4	8	8	12	—
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	6	12	11	—	1
Lambley ..	52	104	104	5	—
Lynby ..	6	12	6	—	6
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	22	44	44	140	—
Rempstone ..	14	28	27	62	1
Thrumpton ..	4	8	8	4	—
West Leake ..	4	8	8	60	—
Woodborough ..	42	84	57	—	27
Wysall ..	2	4	4	41	—
TOTALS	208	416	362	422	54

Table No. 10

Review of Houses placed in Category "Five" during the Rural Housing Survey 1945-1948

Parish	Improved and now in Category			Remaining in Category V.				Statutory Action Taken		Total Houses
				No material change	Recommended for Statutory Action as :—		Demolished or discontinued for human habitation	Represented for and awaiting demolition but still occupied		
	I.	II.	III.		Clearance Area	Individual Unfit House				
Annesley ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Awsorth ..	—	1	3	10	—	2	6	—	—	22
Barton ..	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	10
Bestwood Park ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bradmore ..	2	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	12
Brinsley ..	1	—	5	36	12	—	7	—	—	61
Bunny ..	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	7
Burton Joyce ..	2	1	8	40	4	—	—	—	—	55
Calverton ..	—	1	13	102	28	—	2	—	—	146
Cossall ..	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Costock ..	—	—	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	15
East Leake ..	—	—	4	8	3	4	2	—	—	21
Gotham ..	—	1	7	14	14	4	—	1	—	41
Greasley ..	1	1	28	81	3	3	6	—	—	123
Kimberley ..	—	—	50	151	2	1	10	—	—	214
Kingston-upon-Soar ..	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Lambley ..	—	—	7	44	15	2	—	—	—	68
Lynby ..	1	—	—	18	—	—	1	—	—	20
Newstead ..	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	1	—	19
Normanton-upon-Soar ..	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Nuthall ..	—	1	2	64	—	—	—	—	—	67
Papplewick ..	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	15
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar ..	—	—	3	5	—	1	1	—	—	10
Rempstone ..	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Ruddington ..	—	4	20	99	16	8	7	—	—	154
Selston (Selston Ward) ..	—	—	9	73	8	4	2	—	—	96
do. (Underwood Ward) ..	1	—	11	52	13	6	1	3	—	87
do. (Westwood Ward) ..	1	—	—	41	—	1	2	1	—	46
Stoke Bardolph ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 10—continued

Parish	Improved and now in Category			Remaining in Category V.			Statutory Action Taken			Total Houses
				No. material change	Recommended for Statutory Action as :—		Demolished or discontinued for human habitation	Represented for and awaiting demolition but still occupied		
	I.	II.	III.		Clearance Area	Individual Unfit House				
Strelley	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	9
Sutton Bonington ..	—	2	4	12	10	4	—	—	—	32
Thrumpton ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Trowell ..	1	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	16
West Leake ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	—	—	—	10	5	2	1	—	—	18
Woodborough ..	—	1	—	64	1	1	—	—	—	67
Wysall ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Totals ..	10	15	196	1,021	144	51	51	10	—	1,498
Percentages ..	0·67	1·00	13·09	68·16	9·61	3·40	3·40	0·67	—	100

